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seventeenth century. The numerous expeditions down the Napo and the Amazon since 1538 have left us (so far as documents show) no local or tribal name that might lead to the inference that any branch of the Panos had been touched by these expeditions, and yet it is almost impossible that Orellana, in 1542, should not have come in contact with one or the other branch of them. The same may be at least supposed of the expedition of Pedro de Ursúa (in 1560), and it would not have been superfluous to mention such possibilities, as well as the expeditions made by Juan de Salinas Loyola between 1570 and 1577. In addition to these, George Hormuth of Speyer, and especially Philip von Hutten, penetrated, as Governors or administrators of the German colonial and commercial plant in Venezuela—the first as far as the Uaupés, the latter to the Omaguas. While there is hardly any positive evidence, as yet, that these expeditions came in contact with the Pano tribes, they grazed the ranges thereof so closely that it might have been well to mention them.

It is to be regretted, also, that the Professor has not given in his chapter or section dedicated to the list of Pano tribes in Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil a clearer *aperçu* of the present distribution of the Panos. This may be in part deduced from the notices taken by him from various sources, but it would have been better to state, in a few introductory lines, the actual range of the linguistic stock in general. This could easily be done by means of the Raimondi Atlas of Peru (which, by the way, Dr. von den Steinen absolutely ignores in the cartographic part of his bibliography). Plates 3, 4, 8, 9, 13, and 17 of that atlas indicate the approximate location (close circumscription is never possible with unsettled Indians) of at least eight of the groups into which the German ethnologist subdivides the Panos.

The linguistic part of the work, the vocabularies proper, is of course very valuable. The first one (Sipibo and Spanish) contains as many as 2,513 words, the second (Spanish and Sipibo) 2,656, most of which, however, are included in the former also. It is a duty to thank Professor von den Steinen for having placed within the reach of linguistic students such an amount of material.

The editor does not seem to have known, when he published all this material, of the existence of another vocabulary, printed at La Paz (Bolivia) in 1898, and due to the efforts of the present Bishop of that city, Don Fray Nicolas Armentia, for many years missionary in the regions of the Beni River. This vocabulary, which includes about 3,800 words (nearly 1,300 more than the first one of Professor von den Steinen, 1,100 more than the second, and 600 more than the two combined), was published in No. 1 of the first volume of the *Boletín de la Sociedad geográfica de La Paz*, and as no reference to it is made in the bibliography, it may not be improper to allude to it here. Its title is (p. 43): "*Vocabulario del Idioma Schipibo, del Ucayali, que es el mismo que el Pacaguara del Beni y Madre de Dios. Este es un dialecto de la lengua Pana, que es la lengua general del Huallaga, del Ucayali y de sus afluentes.*" A brief reference to von Tschudi, *Peru* (1846, Vol. II, p. 221 to 241), in the Bibliography, might not have been amiss.

A. F. B.

The Tower of Pelée. New Studies of the Great Volcano of Martinique. By Prof. Angelo Heilprin. 62 pp., 23 photographic plates, and Index. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1904.

The volume being a quarto gives ample page space for the large and beautiful photographs, taken by Prof. Heilprin, illustrating chiefly the later phenomena associated with the eruptions of Pelé. The letterpress is especially devoted to a discussion of the history and nature of the great tower which for so many months was the centre of interest in the crater of Pelé, but which was doomed to destruction. Its

disappearance seems to have marked the beginning of a new period of activity in the volcano.

It is well known that Prof. Heilprin differs from some other students of the volcano in his views as to the origin of the tower, which, he believes, "was merely the ancient core of the volcano that had been forced from the position of rest in which solidification had left it." The French observers, on the other hand, believe that the tower was an extrusion of solidified new lava—a view to which Prof. Heilprin at first inclined, and this volume gives his reasons for revising his opinion. He makes the point clear that there are still many unsettled questions relating to the mechanism of the eruptions and the accompanying phenomena.

An den Grenzen von China und Tibet. Von H. Hackmann. Halle a S., 1904. Gebauer-Schwetschke, Druckerei und Verlag (m. b. H.).

This pretty little book does not claim to be anything more than the diary of a simple traveller who wishes to share the impressions and experiences of an interesting trip with his fellow-men. But the author, although not a geographer or other scientist, but a missionary returning home from the field of his labours through a country little visited by travellers in order to study some special forms of Buddhism, has made a real contribution to our knowledge of southwestern China. While the regular road from China to Burma goes from Suchou on the Yang-tse south-west toward Yunnan-fu, he traversed a practically unknown region west of that route in the border mountains of China, Tibet, and Burma. In that interesting country the contact of several races on a territory almost secluded from the outside world has produced very peculiar ethnological conditions, and no less complicated geologic problems result from the contact of the Indo-Chinese and Central Asiatic mountain ranges and await the visit of the explorer who shall be able to devote his whole time to their study. For one to whom the geographical part of the trip was only a side issue, the author deserves the gratitude of the geographers for collecting so much that is valuable for their work.

It is especially pleasant to see that the author does not, like many amateur geographers, commit the mistake of considering his own personal experiences and supposed acts of heroism the nucleus of the narrative; it is for the sake of the subject that he speaks to us, and only because he knows that there is at present nobody in possession of newer and better information than he. With the same modesty he excludes from his narrative all remarks on parts of the country visited recently by regular explorers, so that it is most likely to be read with the same interest by the geographer hunting for new information as by the layman who enjoys the charm of a well-written story of travel and adventure.

The route pursued followed the valleys of the Min-kiang and the Ya-ho Rivers, tributaries of the Yang-tse, up to the city of Ya-chou, with a side trip to the holy mountain of Omi, description of which must be reckoned among the gems of geographic literature; from there to the west across the Elephant-Pass to Ta-tshien on the Tung-ho, another tributary of the Yang-tse; down that river south to Tzta-ti and through the Lolo country down the Kien-chang River, then south-west through the country of the Mosso to Tali across the mountains of farthest China, and from there west-southwest *via* Yung-shang and Teng-yüe to Bhamo, where the party struck the regular road again.

The most valuable chapters of the narrative seem to be the reports on those interesting tribes of the Lolo and Mosso, about whom so little is known and with whom, after the natural suspicion against the white man was overcome by means of medical assistance and some presents, the author succeeded in establishing such